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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

THIS BOOK BELONGS To the STATE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

Mr. PURDIE,

AS *your paper is more generally read than the others, your publiſhing the within proceſs will more generally diſtribute it. It is Jeremiah Brown's method, but not in his words. His method, it is true, has been ſeveral times publiſhed; but I know many people, who have not ſeen it, that are deſirous of trying it, and who are now determined to ſet inſtantly to work. Pleaſe to publiſh, with the directions, the hints enclоſed with them.*

I am your humble ſervant.

A CUSTOMER.

AFTER having procured the earth proper for making ſaltpetre (the ſweepings of tobacco houſes is the beſt for that purpoſe) prepare ſome hoppers fit for drawing off lye, into the bottoms of which put ſome ſtraw; then lightly put in the earth, upon which pour as much water as you think will produce a ſtrong lye. The firſt running will be thick and muddy, which muſt be poured back till it runs clear. Boil the lye thus procured, till, by pouring a little upon a burning coal, it will ſparkle and burn like ſaltpetre, or till you find, by frequently expoſing a little of it to the cold air, it begins to ſhoot; then pour it into earthen or wooden veſſels, to ſhoot. After it has ſhot, pour off the liquid from the ſhoots, and put a little water to the liquid; and boil it again, proceeding in the ſame manner as above directed, and repeating it till you find no more ſaltpetre can be procured. Then, to purify the ſaltpetre thus procured, put the ſhoots into an iron pot, without any water, and ſet it over a hot fire. It muſt be frequently ſtirred, to prevent its burning at the bottom of the pot. After ſome time, it will melt. Suffer it to boil till it begins to look of a light aſh colour; then pour it out upon a clean brick or ſtone floor, to cool. This mother of ſaltpetre, as I. B. calls it, muſt be put into an iron pot, with ſome water. After it is thoroughly melted, let it boil a little; then pour it off, and all the muddy parts will immediately ſettle at the bottom. Pour off the clear liquor; boil it a little, and ſet it to ſhoot. When it has ſhot, pour off the liquor; boil it, and ſet it to ſhoot again, which proceſs repeat till no more ſaltpetre can be got. The ſaltpetre may be well dried by putting it in a baſket, with a coarſe cloth at the bottom, and expoſing it to the ſun and air. If the ſaltpetre is not pure enough, diſſolve it in water; and boil it over again, proceeding as above directed.

Divide a tobacco houſe into three equal parts; dig up one part three or four inches deep; rake up another about half an inch deep, pulveriſing it very fine; ſweep the third part clean of all the long traſh, and two or three days after take the light fine ſweepings of this part, and extract the nitre; take the earth from the two other parts, and go through the ſame proceſs with it till you have extracted all the nitre it contains; compare the proportion produced from each part; the whole earth having been worked up, try whether any more nitre may be collected from the earth under it; endeavour by this method to determine whether it is better to dig up floors, or only to ſweep them. It is ſuppoſed, that if a lye drawn from lime, aſhes, and tobacco, were ſprinkled over the beds of earth, or over the floor, it would very much increaſe the quantity of nitre; and ſuch a lye poured on the earth in the lye tubs will facilitate the proceſs.

LONDON, *Sept.* 23.

IT is the fixed reſolution of the cabinet to carry on the war againſt America with the utmoſt vigour, and to begin their next campaign as early as poſſible in the ſpring. The outlines of the plan to be purſued are, an army of 18,000 men to be employed in New England, and another army of 12,000 men are to act in Virginia and the middle provinces. Two fleets are to co-operate with theſe armies, one commanded by admiral Shuldham (vice Greaves) and the other by admiral Byron.

Some people, of a carping diſpoſition, and rigid economy, ſcruple not to aſſert, that parliament hath done very wrong in unſeaſonably increaſing the national debt two or three millions, by ſhutting up the port of Boſton; whereas, ſay they, if they had poſſeſſed a little patience, generals December or January would have ſhut it up, without one farthing expenſe to the nation, which would have anſwered all their purpoſes much better, have been more conſtitutional, and given greater ſatisfaction to the people, as both thoſe gentlemen are natives of America, old experienced officers, have ſerved in many a hard campaign, and are perfectly acquainted with the climate and the conſtitution of the people.

Notwithſtanding lord North may think the Americans are in a poor ſituation, yet we can aſſure his lordſhip they are not poor in ſpirit.

Several contractors have ſet off for Rome, for a freſh ſupply of Jeſuits bark; for as tea does not agree with an American ſtomach, being apt to produce the heart-burn, there is a talk the new parliament intends to force the bark upon them, eſpecially as doctor Bute recommends it as a great ſpecifick for the *fever of rebellion*; for which, no doubt, the Americans will have gratitude enough to thank the doctor, by heartily wiſhing he may very ſoon experience the quinteſſence of the *axe*, the *halter*, or the *ſyrup of gun-flints*.

Juſt publiſhed, and may be had of Tobias Quickſight, at the ſign of the Three Eyes & Spectacles near the Temple in Head ſtreet, London, *a new ſet of dreams*, by John Bunyan, jun. dreamed entirely for the Chriſtmas evenings entertainment of the drowſy ſons of liberty in Great Britain.

N. B. To prevent counterfeits, pleaſe to inquire for it by the title of, *Awake thou that ſleepeth*.

Their royal highneſſes the prince of Wales, and the biſhop of Oſnabrug, were yeſterday preſent in the drawing-room; their dreſs was of the *Mancheſter* manufacturing, trimmed with ſilver.

Sept. 26. All thoughts of a change in adminiſtration are ſaid to be given over; and it is even ſaid, at the meeting of parliament, they will be ſupported with a greater majority than in the laſt ſeſſion.

A million of money is talked of to be raiſed by lottery the enſuing year.

Sept. 28. Orders are ſent out to ſeize upon all the ſhipping of the rebellious colonies, and frigates have been diſpatched to the coaſt of Guinea to make prize of all American veſſels found in that latitude, in order to put a ſtop to all ſupplies of powder from that quarter; for, though the powder uſed in the ſlave trade be of a very inferiour kind, and not capable of ſo much miſchief as that with which our army is ſupplied, it ſtill inſpires the Cromwellian deſperadoes with ſome hopes.

An army of 16,000 Hanoverians, and 20,000 Ruſſians, will next ſummer appear on the plains of New England; *to enrich the ſoil, it is to be hoped, with their carcaſſes*. The treaty waits only for the approbation of parliament, who will not heſitate in adopting a meaſure which will effectually eſtabliſh their ſupremacy over the colonies.

Fifty ſhips of war at leaſt will be employed next year upon the American ſtation.

ST. GEORGE's (Grenada) *Nov.* 4.

ON Wedneſday laſt, the 1ſt inſtant, a moſt dreadful fire happened here, which again laid the greateſt part of this ill-fated town in aſhes. It broke out about half an hour after 3 o'clock in the morning, in a negro hut behind the houſe of John Knight, eſq; on the hill, and it being then calm, there was at firſt ſome hope of getting it under; but the wind ſpringing up and freſhening as the fire increaſed, it ſpread, in all directions, with ſuch rapidity, that every endeavour to extinguiſh it was in vain. On the firſt alarm, his honour the governour haſtened to the places in the greateſt danger, where, amidſt a ſcene of horrour and confuſion, he gave his orders with the utmoſt coolneſs and preciſion, and every where animated the people by his preſence and example. As the intenſe heat made it impoſſible to carry the engines near enough the fire to be of any uſe, he gave directions to blow up ſeveral houſes, as the only means of ſtopping its progreſs; but every effort was in vain, for the wind brought ſhowers of ſparks and flakes from the burning houſes on the hill, and ſcattered deſtruction on all ſides. To the blowing up of thoſe houſes, however, that part of the town from mr. Bennet's ſtone houſe to the end of the bay, as well as the Carenage, owed their preſervation; the walls of mr. Lamolie's houſe did alſo greatly contribute to ſaving of the latter. The

preſervation of that quarter of the town called Mountſerrat, which fortunately lay to windward, was effected by pulling down ſeveral out-houſes and fences. All the reſt of the town was conſumed, excepting meſſrs. Richardſon's, the hon. mr. Martin's, and mr. Beaty's houſes, on the hill; the ſecretary's office, mr. Kenny's houſe in St. John's ſtreet, the French church, and the prieſt's houſe.

We are credibly informed, that his majeſty's ſecretary at war has iſſued orders for the augmentation of the 60th regiment to four battalions, which are to ſerve in the Weſt Indies. His majeſty's 6th regiment, now quartered in St. Vincent's, are under orders to proceed to North America early in the ſpring. The 48th regiment is to be ſent to Great Britain; but the men fit for ſervice in that corps will be draughted into the 6th, which is to be augmented with two companies. Captain-lieutenant Edwards of the 6th is appointed a captain, and enſign Bradcock of the ſame regiment a lieutenant, in one of thoſe additional companies; and they are under orders to repair to London, as ſoon as poſſible, and to take with them a ſufficient party for recruiting.

Nov. 25. The gale of wind which happened at St. Kitt's extended to the neighbouring iſlands, where its effects were alſo ſeverely felt. At St. Euſtatia, many buildings ſuffered conſiderably by the great ſea that ſet in, and the heavy rains waſhing down the cliſt; 48 ſail of veſſels, that were in the road when the gale began, put out to ſea, excepting a ſloop belonging to St. Vincent's, which was driven aſhore, and totally loſt; the others have ſince returned, except a ſnow, belonging to Amſterdam, and two ſmall veſſels, which were light, and are ſuppoſed to have foundered. At St. Martin's, ſeven veſſels were loſt; and great damage was done on ſhore in moſt of the Leeward Iſlands, particularly on thoſe eſtates which are contiguous to the ſea.

A ſimilar diſaſter befel St. Domingo on the 28th of Auguſt, but infinitely more prejudicial in its conſequences. About 20 veſſels were driven aſhore and totally loſt, with the greateſt part of their crews. The beſt cultivated and moſt populous diſtrict of the iſland, called the Plain, was entirely laid waſte; almoſt all their ſugar works and other buildings being either unroofed or thrown down, their canes levelled or torn up by the roots, and almoſt all their ground proviſions carried away by the floods.

A flag of truce from Martinico brings advice, that ſix battalions of infantry, conſiſting of about 4500 men, under convoy of ſeveral men of war of the line, lately arrived at that iſland; where, it is alledged, they are to do the duty of the militia, who are to be aboliſhed.

Dec. 2. By capt. M'Cracken, who arrived here yeſterday in 47 days from Corke, there is advice that the firſt diviſion of the troops deſtined for America, conſiſting of the 17th and 55th regiments, ſailed from that port for Boſton on the 27th of September; and that the ſecond diviſion were to have ſailed, a few days after his departure, for Halifax in Nova Scotia, where they had orders to remain during the winter. That the Roman Catholicks in the county of Corke had offered a premium of half a guinea to every man that would enliſt, for the American ſervice. That the crops in Ireland this year had been uncommonly plentiful, and that proviſions of all kinds were much cheaper than they have been for many years paſt. That mr. Sawbridge had been elected lord mayor of London, in the room of mr. Wilkes; and that the friends of the Americans in England, notwithſtanding the late proclamation, perſevered in preſenting petitions, memorials, and remonſtrances, in their favour.

CAMBRIDGE, *December* 7.

LAST Lord's day was delivered, at the reverend dr. Appleton's church in this town, in the audience of his excellency general Waſhington, commander in chief of the forces of the united colonies, &c. &c. &c. and ſeveral other general officers, by the reverend Abiel Leonard, a very animating, ſpirited, and learned diſcourſe to the ſoldiery, upon the neceſſity and importance of their engaging and continuing in the ſervice of America, and of diſplaying true valour and courage in the defence of her rights and liberties, upon the principles of love to God and their country, from the inſpired addreſs of Jacob to the hoſt of Iſrael in 2 Sam. x. 12. *Be of good courage, and let us play the man for our people, and for the cities of our God; and the Lord do that which ſeemeth him good.*

Dec. 14. Capt. Martindale, in one of our privateers, was lately decoyed near to one of the enemy's ſhips of war in the bay, and was unhappily taken and carried into Boſton.

Capt. Manley has, within a few day paſt, taken another valuable prize, a ſloop from Virginia, bound to Boſton, loaded with corn and oats. She was fitted out and ſent by lord Dunmore.

Laſt Friday night ſeven American maſters of veſſels, who had, at different times, been taken by the enemy, and carried into Boſton, made their eſcape from that place. From one of them we have obtained the following intelligence, viz. That all the drugs and medicines in the town had been ſeized for the uſe of the army. That on the 14th inſtant general Howe iſſued orders for taking down the old north meeting-houſe, and two old wooden dwelling-houſes and other buildings, to make uſe of for fuel. That veſſels are fitting out for the Weſt Indies, in order to get ſupplies for the garriſon. That capt. Martindale, mentioned above, with his officers and men, were ſent to England. That one Morriſon, who officiates as a preſbyterian miniſter, being appointed ſearcher of thoſe people who were permitted to leave the town, promiſed, on receiving a bribe, to let a perſon bring out 240l. ſterling in caſh and plate, but afterwards baſely deprived him of the whole of it. That recruiting parties out of each regiment are gone to England. That two regiments, and a number of light-horſe, under convoy of a frigate, were embarked for Halifax. And that there were not in the town proviſions ſufficient to ſupply the navy, and army, for a longer time than ſix weeks.

It was yeſterday reported, that the above two regiments, &c. were ſailed for Rhode Iſland.

Since our laſt 5000 of the brave ſons of New England (3000 of this colony, and 2000 from New Hampſhire) have joined the continental army, under the command of his excellency general Waſhington.

WATERTOWN, *December* 14.

A SLOOP with 19 head of cattle, bound from Nova Scotia for Boſton, and a brig laden with Tory furniture, from Boſton, for Halifax, were taken to the eaſtward about 12 days ſince.

Laſt Saturday night the continental troops intrenched at Litchmore's point, oppoſite to Weſt Boſton; and, the weather being very thick and foggy, the enemy did not diſcover them till yeſterday afternoon, when they diſcharged about 40 or 50 cannon and bombs, which we hear ſlightly wounded one man.

NEWPORT, *December* 11.

FROM Cape Nichola Mole, we are informed that a captain of a veſſel there from North Carolina, at a tavern, drank confuſion to the Congreſs and general Waſhington, for which he was immediately turned out of the houſe, and no one would ſpeak to him, and both French and Engliſh treated him with contempt.

A veſſel belonging to a rank Tory of this town was lately ſeized at Cape Francois, it is ſaid, becauſe ſhe belonged to a villain who was an enemy to America; and we hear the people at the Cape intend to make the Congreſs a preſent in powder, equal to the value of the above veſſel and cargo.

A perſon from Boſton informs, that the Boyne man of war, with general Burgoyne on board, ſailed for England laſt Wedneſday, and carried off a number of maſters and mates of veſſels who had been taken by the enemy on this coaſt.

NEW YORK, *Dec* 28.

WE are credibly informed, that the people of the Maſſachuſetts Bay have completed 13,000 ſuits of ſoldiers clothes entirely of their own wool, flax, and a manufactory, ſince the battle of Lexington.

We are informed, by a gentleman who left the camp at Cambridge on Tueſday week, that a party of the continental army, who had intrenched on Litchmore's point, were obſerved by a frigate of 20 guns, that was lying within muſket ſhot of them, who ſoon began a heavy cannonading on them, which our people immediately returned with intereſt, and fired three ſhot through her quarter, and two into her ſtern, which damaged the rigging conſiderably, and occaſioned her to move her ſtation.

By a veſſel from the Weſt Indies, arrived at Providence, we learn, that a proclamation from St. James's was lately publiſhed at the iſland of Barbados, forbidding the inhabitants of that iſland holding any correſpondence with the united colonies, on pain of being deemed *rebels* and *traitors*. Similar proclamations, it was expected, would be publiſhed in all the Engliſh Weſt India iſlands.

Yeſterday came to town two of the gentlemen mentioned under the Cambridge head, who relate the following farther particulars, viz. That the miniſterial army was ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about 6000 effective men; that they were greatly diſtreſſed, eſpecially ſince the ſtore-ſhip was taken by capt. Manley, which had much diſpirited them; that fuel and proviſions of all ſorts were exceedingly ſcarce, the army being at an allowance of four pounds of pork, and two loaves of bread, per week, each man; that 30 men from each company were ordered with ſaws and axes to cut up the wharfs, old meeting-houſe, &c. for fuel; that there were ſeldom any freſh proviſions to be had, and that, when there were, it ſold, in ſterling money, at the following prices, viz. beef per pound 1 s. 6 d. to 2 s. a ſheep 5 l. two geeſe 20 s. and other things in proportion, ſalt butter 2 s. 6 d. rum by the hogſhead 12 s. by retail two dollars; that our battery at Litchmore's point is within about half a mile of Boſton, and will, when finiſhed, command a very conſiderable part of the town.

A letter dated November 21ſt, from col: Arnold's camp at point aux Tremble, eight leagues from Quebeck, mentions, that their little army, conſiſting of about 600 men, are in good health and ſpirits, waiting the arrival of general Montgomery to attack Quebeck, which they expect will ſoon be forced to ſurrender, though their forces conſiſted of about 2000 men, viz. from St. John's 150, col. M'Lean's irregular's 170, marines and ſeamen from ſeveral armed veſſels 450, French and Engliſh inhnbitants 130, ditto compelled to bear arms 700, neutrals in the town 4000. Col. Arnold twice ſent an officer with a flag, but he was fired upon both times. He had good intelligence that the inhabitants in general were averſe to taking up arms againſt us, and were ſhort of proviſion. General Carleton got into Quebeck the 20th of November, on which there was great rejoicing by his party.

Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, *Nov.* 13, 1775.

"There is very great preparation making in this quarter to receive a number of French troops; lodgings are engaged for the officers, barracks building and refitting to receive the men at Cape Francois, as well as here. I have it from the beſt authority here, who ſay, it is kept a profound ſecret at home; but a ſevere blow is to be ſtruck by them and the Spaniards, who are to act together."

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 30.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, *Dec.* 15.

THE ſmallpox is in every part of Boſton. The ſoldiers who have never had it are under inoculation, and conſidered as a ſecurity againſt any attack by the provincials. A third ſhip-load of the inhabitants is come out to Point Shirley. It is thought almoſt impoſſible to keep the ſmallpox out of the camp and country adjacent, but every precaution is taken which prudence can ſuggeſt."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, *Dec.* 13.

"I have the ſatisfaction to tell you, things wear a better complexion here than they have done for ſome time paſt. The army is filling up, the barracks go on well, ſtrewood comes in, and the ſoldiers are made comfortable and eaſy; our privateers meet with ſucceſs in bringing in veſſels that were going to the relief of Boſton, which town is in great diſtreſs; beſides wanting almoſt every neceſſary, they are inoculating for the ſmallpox, and the dyſentry and black jaundice prevails, which makes the officers uneaſy. No troops are yet arrived from Ireland. The three men of war which appeared off Marblehead are ſince gone off, without doing any damage."

IN CONGRESS, *December* 29, 1775.

RESOLVED, that as the importation of any univerſally neceſſary commodity, and the exportation of our produce to purchaſe the ſame, muſt give a proportionally greater opportunity to our enemies of making depredations on the property of the inhabitants of theſe colonies, and occaſionally diſtreſſing them, by intercepting ſuch commodities, it is earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral Aſſemblies or Conventions immediately to promote, by ſufficient publick encouragement, the making of SALT in their reſpective colonies.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMPSON, ſecretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 12.

NOTWITHSTANDING lord Dunmore's late proclamation for emancipating ſuch ſlaves as ſhould repair to his ſtandard, we are informed, by a correſpondent, that two of his own negroes, with an overſeer, paſſed through Frederickſburg, one day laſt week, on their way to his Berkeley plantation; ſo that it ſhould ſeem his lordſhip has not been ſo very generous to his own bondmen as he wiſhed to be to thoſe who were the property of others, but whom neither *he*, nor even his *auguſt maſter*, have the ſmalleſt right to intermeddle with.

By advices from the army, we learn that all the mills at Tucker's point, with the Scotch diſtillery, and mr. Sprowle's houſes at Goſport, are totally demoliſhed; as is likewiſe the chief part of Norfolk, a a few houſes only remaining above the church, which are occupied by our troops.

Two deſerters from the Liverpool frigate inform, that a tender is fitting out for James river, on a pirating voyage; and that all the veſſels of war, but one, are ſhortly to come round to York town.

The Hon. the General Congreſs have tranſmitted to the Convention of this colony extracts of letters from lord Dunmore to the commander in chief at Boſton, giving an account of the many *ſignal victories* he has gained over the *ſhirtmen*, and deſiring a farther reinforcement of men, with ſome caſh (5000l. ſterling, we hear) and then, he makes no doubt, he ſhall be able to fix himſelf at the palace in Williamſburg. There are extracts of ſome other letters, very unfriendly to the colonies, from mr. Neil Jamieſon of Norfolk, mr Walter Hatton upon the Eaſtern ſhore, &c. which we expect to lay before the pulick next week. Theſe letters were found in a ſloop from Virginia, taken by the Lee privateer, capt. Manley, with William Robinſon, eſq; one of the delegates for Princeſs Anne, capts. Matthews and Deane, &c. whom lord Dunmore had ſent priſoners to Boſton.

The following gentlemen are choſen field-officers of the ſeven new battalions to be raiſed for the defence and protection of this colony, ſix of which are to conſiſt of ten companies of 68 men each, rank and file, the other of ſeven companies of 68 men each, for the protection of the counties of Accomack and Northampton; and the two regiments formerly raiſed are to be augmented, by the addition of 382 men, to be divided into five companies, two of which are to be added to the firſt, and the remaining three to the ſecond regiment viz.

Hugh Mercer, *Adam Stephen*, *William Peachey*, *Mordecai Buckner*, *William Daingerfield*, *Peter Muhlenburg*, *Thomas Fleming*, eſqrs. colonels.----*George Weedon*, *Iſaac Reade*, *William Crawford*, *Thomas Elliott*, *Alexander M'Clecanhan*, *Abraham Bowman*, *George Matthews*, eſqrs. lieutenant-colonels.---*Thomas Marſhall*, *Robert Lawſon*, *Joſiah Parker*, *James Hendricks*, *William Nelſon*, *Peter Helfingſtone*, *Matthew Donavan*, majors.

*** The officers of a detachment of troops from Amelia diſtrict take this publick method of acknowledging the kind and hoſpitable entertainment which they lately received from mr. ANDREW MACKIE, of Iſle of Wight county, when on their march to Norfolk.

*** The printer acknowledges to have received an eſſay on the origin and etymology of the terms WHIG and TORY, the deſign of whoſe author is to explain their meaning, they being often, he ſays, "miſapplied, to the prejudice "of individuals, and the diſturbance of "civil ſociety." He would gladly oblige all his correſpondents; but *paper* being very ſcarce, and the piece rather prolix, he begs leave to decline publiſhing it at this time, as he is cloſely engaged in publick buſineſs. He may remark, however, that the term WHIG is generally underſtood, now a days, to mean, *A friend to the American cauſe;* and the word TORY denotes, *An enemy to American freedom, and the Britiſh conſtitution in general, both in church and ſtate;* for when thoſe terms were firſt uſed, WHIG implied a perſon zealouſly attached to the *proteſtant ſucceſſion*, in oppoſition to the TORIES, who were intriguing to bring in the *pretender*, and with him *Popery* and *arbitrary government*.

WHEREAS I have been informed that ſome reports have been ſpread to the prejudice of capt. Joſeph Spencer, reſpecting his conduct in a late attack of the enemy, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Scott: Theſe are to certify, that the above affair was inquired into by a court-martial, who, after a fair hearing, honourably acquitted capt. Spencer; that the ſaid capt. Spencer has ſerved under my command ever ſince we left Williamſburg, upon the Norfolk expedition, and has always diſcharged his duty as a good officer.

Given under my hand at Norfolk, *the* 6th *day of* January, 1776.

WILLIAM WOODFORD.

AT a general court-martial held for inquiring into the conduct of capt. Spencer of the minute battalion, upon lieutenant-colonel Scott's detachment, and for the trial of all the priſoners in all the guards:

PRESENT

JOHN RUFFIN, preſident.

Capt. *Markham.*	Capt. *Fleming.*
Capt. *Meade.*	Capt. *Crawford.*
Capt. *Jameſon.*	Capt. *Maſon.*
Lieut. *Gee.*	Lieut. *Monroe.*
Enſign *Woodſon.*	Lieut. *Hanway.*
Enſign *Holloway.*	Enſign *Foſter.*

Capt. Spencer appeared before the court, when ſeveral depoſitions were read, and divers witneſſes were ſworn and examined; on conſideration whereof, the court is of opinion that capt. Spencer is not guilty of the charge laid againſt him, and that he be diſcharged from the arreſt.

JOHN RUFFIN.

Approved of by ROBERT HOWE.

(Copy) teſt

JOHN RUFFIN.

IN CONVENTION, *January* 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, that the treaſurer do advance any ſum, not exceeding 1000l. for the immediate relief of the poor diſtreſſed inhabitants of the borough of Norfolk, who have been ſufferers by the deſtruction of that town; and that the Committee of Safety do provide, in the beſt manner, they are able, for their removal to the more interiour and ſecure parts of the colony.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of *Peyton Randolph*, eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved. Thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

BETTY RANDOLPH,
JAMES COCKE, } executors.

Thoſe gentlemen who have borrowed any books of the late Speaker are deſired to return them immediately.

To be SOLD on Thurſday *the* 18*th inſtant, on* [illegible] *month credit,*

A LOT in the town of *Peterſburg*, on which is an exceeding good dwelling houſe two ſtories high, well calculated for a tavern, or for a large family. The ſale will be made on the premiſes.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 12, 1776.

ON the 6th of this inſtant was ſtolen, from a ſoldier of my company, a *RIFLE GUN*, her ſtock made of perſimmon tree, iron mounted, has a piſtol lock, the box lid loſt, and her bore very ſmall. Any perſon producing ſaid gun to me, at this place, ſhall have two dollars reward, and no queſtions aſked.

(1) WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately,

THE tavern at *Aylett's* warehouſes, *King William* county; the very publick ſituation of which place, the great reſort of company to it, and the advantages of boarding a number of merchants, being ſo well known, a particular deſcription is unneceſſary. The terms may be known by applying to mr. *Benjamin Temple*, near the premiſes; mr. *Robert Pollard*, at my ſtore at *Aylett's*; or the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*; who has for ſale, in the ſaid city, a quantity of beſt ſuperfine, common, middling, and ſhip BREAD FLOUR, alſo about 20 barrels of TAR, and an elegant aſſortment of ladies black, white, and green, ſatin CARDINALS and BONNETS,

WILLIAM AYLETT.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

SEVERAL valuable PLANTATIONS in *Cumberland* county. For terms apply to JOHN MAYO.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 1, 1776.

CONSIDERING the great riſe in the price of *PAPER*, the high expenſe attending the tranſportation of it to this place from *Philadelphia*, and the difficulty there is to procure it almoſt on any terms, the *PRINTER* is reduced to the neceſſity of demanding half the year's ſubſcription money from every new ſubſcriber to his GAZETTE, and begs that thoſe who owe him for the laſt 11 months (from *Feb.* 3, 1775, to *Dec.* 31) which is 11*ſ.* 6*d.* would ſend in their ſubſcriptions, and thoſe that ſubſcribed later to pay in to *Dec.* 31ſt, at the rate of 12*d.* halfpeny per month, that he may begin *a new account*, this *NEW YEAR*, with all his cuſtomers, whom he ſhall endeavour to ſerve to the utmoſt of his abilities, and hopes to be able to furniſh them always with pleaſing intelligence, even in theſe boiſterous times.

*** Thoſe indebted to me, likewiſe, for ADVERTISEMENTS, BOOKS, STATIONARY, *&c.* will exceedingly oblige me by paying off their accounts; as I have ſome debts of my own to diſcharge, which I would willingly ſettle as ſoon as I am able.

I am the PUBLICK's obliged
And devoted ſervant,
ALEX. PURDIE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January 6th*, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the publick, that he has opened the ſhop late *Elkanah Deane*'s ſhop near *Palace* [illegible] where he intends to carry on the COACH and CHAIR making buſineſs in its various branches.

WILLIAM HOLLIDAY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 3, 1776.

TAKEN *up at ſea on the 5th of* December, *about ſeven leagues from* Cape Henry, *a YAWL without either oar, maſt, or ſail, and has a white bottom, with top ſides painted green. There was a negro man in her who ſays his name is* Dick, *and that he belongs to mr.* Ruffin *on* James *river, whom I ſent to the publick jail. The boat is now at* York, *and the owner may have it on proving his property and paying ſalvage.*

1‖ *JAMES DUNSLEY.*

THE *ſloop* Chriſtian, *burthen about* 3500 *buſhels, will ſail for the* Weſt Indies, *in three weeks, from* Hampton. *Paſſengers will apply on board ſaid veſſel, or*

ARCHIBALD & JAMES GOVAN.

To be SOLD before Robert Nicolſon's *ſtore, on* Tueſday *the 16th inſtant*,

A GREAT variety of cabinet-makers tools, mohogany, walnut, and pine plank, likewiſe new walnut book-caſes, deſks, tables, *&c.* belonging to the eſtate of mr. *Peter Scott*, deceaſed. Six months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 5l. the purchaſers giving bond with good ſecurity.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond or open account, are requeſted to pay off as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe to whom the eſtate are indebted are deſired to call and receive payment, from

ALEXANDER CRAIG, } executors.
ROBERT NICOLSON, }

THE ſhip *Rockingham*, *Richard Hopper* maſter, now lying in *Nanſemond* river, will ſail for *Glaſgow* the firſt week in *February*. The ſhip goes in ballaſt, and will be exceedingly well fitted for paſſengers. For paſſage, apply to the maſter on board ſaid ſhip; to *Gibſon*, *Donaldſon*, and *Hamilton*, at *Suffolk*; or to meſſ. *Dixon* and *Hunter*, in *Williamſburg*.

N. B. The ſhip *Rockingham* is a new veſſel, and well found.

HANOVER, Dec. 22, 1775.

ON *Monday* the 22d of *January* next, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of mr. *Francis Smith*, deceaſed, of *Hanover* county, will be ſold on the premiſes, a tract of land containing 1072 acres, lying in the county of *Louiſa*. The fertility of this ſoil, for corn, wheat, and tobacco, is ſo well known, as makes a deſcription unneceſſary; and its ſituation to church, courthouſe, and mill, is entirely convenient. There is a conſiderable quantity of wheat ſowed on the plantation, which is under good encloſures; and there is an overſeer's houſe, a quarter, and all neceſſary out-houſes for cropping. At the ſame time and place will be ſold the ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, the crop of corn and wheat, together with a varity of plantation utenſils.

And on *Monday* the 29th of *January* will be ſold on the ſaid deceaſed's plantation, in *Hanover* county, 30 choice *Virginia* born ſlaves, amongſt which are ſeveral valuable tradeſmen and houſe ſervants, the houſehold and kitchen furniture, alſo the ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, with the crop of corn, wheat, oats, a large quantity of pine, cherry, black walnut, and birch plank, together with all kinds of plantation utenſils, and ſundry other articles too tedious to mention. At the ſame time and place will be ſold a tract of land in *King William* county, containing 108 acres, well timbered, and within four miles of *Hanover* town. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers for all ſums above 40s. upon giving bond and ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.

All perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and thoſe in arrears are moſt earneſtly requeſted to make payment, as ſoon as poſſible, or give bond for their reſpective balances. THOMAS SMITH, executor.

To be RENTED for a term of YEARS,

THE well accuſtomed tavern on the road from *Hanover* courthouſe to *Hanover* town. The conveniencies of this place, for either a publick or private family, are very great, the dwelling-houſe having ſix rooms below ſtairs and two above, a kitchen, dairy, meat-houſe, quarter, blackſmith's ſhop, a very large barn and ſtable, with every other neceſſary for the immediate reception of a family. Any perſon inclinable to rent the ſaid place may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber near the premiſes. THOMAS SMITH.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN *from the ſubſcriber, on* Tueſday *night the 10th of* October, *a dark bay (or brown) HORSE, 10 or 11 years old laſt ſpring, upwards of 15 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, paces, trots, and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good ſpirit, has a hanging mane, little ſoretop, yellow noſe, and ſhort back, his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a ſwitch, but by the unskilfulneſs of the perſon who did it it was made almoſt as ſhort as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore feet were broken on the inſide, and he had on a pair of ſhoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up and ſecures both thief and horſe, ſo that the thief be convicted, and the horſe delivered to me at* Patuxent *iron works, or* William Reid *in* Frederickſburg, *ſhall receive the above reward, or* 20s. *for the horſe only; but if the horſe ſhould be a great diſtance, reaſonable charges will be allowed, by*

2‖ *JAMES RAWLINGS.*

DECEMBER 18, 1775.

AT Malbro' *IRON WORKS, in* Frederick *county, in the colony of* Virginia, *is immediately wanted a ſufficient number of hands to cut* 5000 *cords of wood. The caſh will be paid for any part of the above quantity that may be contracted for, as ſoon as complied with.*

ISAAC ZANE.

RICHMOND, *December* 26, 1775.

RUN away, on *Sunday* the 3d inſtant, an *Engliſh* ſervant man, named RALPH CHILLINGSWORTH, of the middle ſtature, ſlim made, thin viſaged, has had the ſmallpox, is very fond of ſpirituous liquors, a plaiſterer by trade, and a very artful ſenſible fellow. He had on a good frieze coat, red cloth waiſtcoat, worſted ſtockings, ſtrong *London* made ſhoes, white ſhirt, brown wig, which is rather too large for him, and a beaver hat, that has been dreſſed, after being ſome time wore. He has been ſeen, ſince he made hiſeſcape, ſelling ſome oſnabrugs, and I hear purchaſed a gun, with which it is probable he will endeavour to get on board ſome of the men of war at *Norfolk*. Whoever conveys the ſaid ſervant to me ſhall have 40s. reward, but if he returns to his duty he will be received kindly.

RICHARD ADAMS.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber in *Southampton*, on the 5th ult. a BAY MARE two years old laſt ſpring, about 4 feet 6 inches high, has a long tail and hanging mane, one (or both) of her hind feet white, but is not branded; ſhe was raiſed by *William Sikes* of *Suſſex*. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to me ſhall have 40s. reward.

2‖ BEVERLY BOOTH.

TAKEN up in the *Bull Paſture*, county of *Auguſta*, a *dark bay mare* 4 years old laſt ſpring, about 13 hands high, has a few white hairs in her forehead, one or two white ſpots on her back, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a mealy mouth and eyes, paces and trots, and is branded, or marked, on the near ſhoulder, with two ſtrokes. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

‖ JOSEPH MALCOM.

TAKEN up in *Auguſta*, a ſtray COW about 12 years old, with a black head and neck, her hind parts white, and her ears cropped. Poſted, and appraiſed to 30s. ‖ HENRY M'CLUNG.

TAKEN up in the lower end of *Culpeper*, a *red brindled cow*, marked with a crop and ſwallow-fork in the right ear, or ſlit, and part of the under ſide of the ear taken off, in the left ear with a crop and ſlit.

2‖ WEDARD WEST.

TAKEN up near *Brook*'s gap, in *Auguſta*, a *bay mare* 6 years old laſt ſpring, about 13 hands and a half high, is a natural pacer, and branded on the near ſhoulder HL in a piece; ſhe has with her a young ſucking mare colt. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l. ‖ JOHN THOMAS.

To be SOLD under a power of attorney from Mr. John Baylor,

ABOUT 1000 acres of land in the county of *Orange*, to be laid off on the upper part of a tract whereon *John Hawkins* lives. The land in general is very good, and contains a conſiderable quantity of valuable low ground. The terms may be known by applying to mr. *James Newman*, near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in the county of *Caroline*. (tf)

EDMUND PENDLETON. jun.

N. B. I am alſo empowered to receive and pay mr. *Baylor*'s debts, but I am apprehenſive it will not be in my power to do either, and therefore hope his creditors will not be impatient or uneaſy.

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*ſ.* 6*d.* per Annum; Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.

[Supplement, January 12, 1776]

MR. PURDIE,

TO remove any unfavourable impreſſon which they who are unacquainted with me might receive from your publication of the 23d inſtant, ſigned Thomas Snead, and to expoſe a piece of baſe ingratitude, I deſire you will publiſh the following narrative of facts, which are incontrovertible. On Thurſday the 14th inſtant I was informed a veſſel from the Eaſtern Shore had been that day brought to by our ſentries at York, having a quantity of rum on board, for which mr. Snead aſked 6s. per gallon, declaring it was *old rum*. Notwithſtanding that article was much wanted at York, he could find no one who would give ſuch an extravagant price; upon which he proceeded to Williamſburg, in hopes, from the ſcarcity of that commodity, to get more than he was authoriſed to aſk, as col. Henry can teſtify, who has his certificate of the *great age of his rum*, and an account of the amount of it; and who, from his known candour and integrity, I doubt not, will ſatisfy any one inclinable to be acquainted with it. Repeated accounts of this illegal proceeding being mentioned in my preſence, I thought it my duty, as *a ſervant of the country, and not as acting under the crown* (for I have nothing to do with the crown, my office not relating to it in the ſmalleſt degree) to go and ſee if that rum was legally imported, and the duty paid to the country; which I had great reaſon, from various circumſtances, to believe was not, as mr. Snead declared at York he ſhould not have ſtopped, had he not been brought to by the ſentries. The Sunday following, the 17th, I went to Williamſburg to ſee if he had landed his rum, and to prevent the inhabitants from paying him for it till the matter was ſettled. This I publickly declared on board the veſſel. Finding, however, he had landed no rum, I went on board, and, upon aſking ſome queſtions about the rum, the captain ſeemed much diſconcerted, but very ſoon told me mr. Snead had a certificate of the rum being legally imported; and ſhortly after mr. Snead appeared in ſight, with mr. Southall, mr. Lewis, mr. Goodſon, I believe, and ſeveral other gentlemen of the town. On mr. Snead's coming on board, I aſked him if he had a certificate of his rum being legally imported. He ſaid he had, and immediately produced one (ſuch a one as it is) without a date, and by ſome has been ſuſpected to be forged. However, bad as it appeared, in the preſence of all theſe gentlemen, I told him I was very glad to ſee he had it, which I vow to God is the truth; and moreover, that his rum, I believed, was ſafe, but that he muſt bring his veſſel to York again, and take out a permit to land it, which I had a right to inſiſt on. Mr. Snead and the captain both begged hard, and pleaded ignorance; upon which I took mr. Snead and mr. Southall on ſhore, and as ſoon as we landed on the beach I told mr. Snead that he might land it in the morning, as ſoon as he pleaſed, provided he would come to York for ſigned by the collector and comptroller, which the law requires. Upon the beach I told mr. Snead, in the preſence of mr. Southall, for the trouble he had given me, and the indulgence ſhewn him, in not obliging him to return with his veſſel back to York, the leaſt he could do would be to treat me with my dinner and club at mr. Southall's; to which mr. Southall replied, to be ſure he would, and ought to be very much obliged to me. So we parted; and how they came to foiſt in the horſes, I cannot conceive. But mr. Southall's charging the man with a permit, for many days after mr. Snead had paid it to me, is ſtill more extraordinary. Any one may plainly ſee the malice here intended; but mr. Southall, I have no doubt, will publickly diſavow ſuch a charge in his account. Had I been diſpoſed to take an advantage of this ungrateful man, I knew his rum would have been landed in the morning, when he would have loſt it all. I thank my ſtars, my reputation is not to be ſullied with any thing mr. Snead, or his amanuenſis, can ſay of me. Whether mr. Snead, by publiſhing ſo many glaring falſehoods, or I, for complying with my duty, as a ſervant of the publick, are moſt deſerving of a halter, let the world determine.

MATTHEW POPE.

P. S. In your Gazette of the 29th ult. you informed the publick there was a *ſmall* miſtake in the account publiſhed by mr Snead in mr. Pinkney's paper. I am much at a loſs to know how a direct known falſity can be termed a miſtake. Snead knew it to be falſe. This indeed is a ſmall miſtake compared to his publiſhing mr. Southall's name to it without his knowledge, or conſent, as mr. Southall has declared; and what mr. Southall aſſerts, I am confident no one will diſbelieve. I have once indulged and befriended mr. Snead, and before I take my leave of him ſhall give him a piece of advice, to be more cautious in future of ſuch miſtakes, for miſtakes not very different from this have brought many a man *to the gallows*.

MR. PURDIE,

THAT they who are, in reality, guilty of actions unfriendly to the liberties of America, ſhould be held up to publick contempt and deteſtation, is, I am ſtrongly of opinion, very proper, if not abſolutely neceſſary; but that officers ſhould be ſtigmatiſed for doing what the duty of their office requires, an office which the laws of the country not only tolerate, but render neceſſary, and this too under the ſacred pretext of zeal for the freedom of the country, this is ſuch an inſult upon common ſenſe, ſuch an abuſe of our glorious cauſe, that, did not the inſignificancy of Thomas Snead occur to our minds, patience with ſuch behaviour would be almoſt a crime. If we were to judge of doctor Pope, even from Thomas Snead's publication, the opinion that muſt be formed would be, that doctor Pope was a faithful ſervant to the country, and an indulgent officer to ignorant traiders and a permit for ſo doing, it being out of my power to give him one there, they being craftſmen, or ſkippers; and of Thomas Snead, we would think, that he was willing to take advantage of theſe diſtracted times, that he was inſenſible of obligations, and, inſtead of being unfriendly to doctor Pope, moſt unfriendly to himſelf. But doctor Pope's character (I mean his political one, does not depend on any ſingle tranſaction, which malice or anger may wiſh to miſrepreſent. In a publick part of the country, known to many of the principal men in the colony, he could find many who would vouch for him, that, though not a *neutral*, his conduct has been unexceptionable.

NO PSEUDO-PATRIOT.